

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discusses the research design, the research participant, the instrument, the procedure of data collection, and the data analysis. Those aspects will be explained theoretically.

#### **3.1 The Research Design**

Basically, there are several methods in conducting a research. The methods can help the researcher to collect and analyze the data. Descriptive qualitative research was implemented in this study as the researcher wanted to find and describe the difficulties in speaking faced by eleventh grade of MA Muhammadiyah 1 Malang. The data in this study were in the form of words and were described in the form of sentences. Bryman and Bell (2007) states that research design should provide the whole structure of a research as well as a framework of data collection and analysis.

Furthermore, descriptive qualitative was used in this study in order to answer the research question the non-linguistic problem in speaking faced by eleventh grade at MA Muhammadiyah 1 Malang. Qualitative data were collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numerical data (Frankaell and Wallen, 2008:423). Gay and Airasian (2003) claims that descriptive research is a research designed to describe the current situation and condition.

#### **3.2 The Research Participant**

Research participants were the students who participated in the research study in order to get the information that was needed. In addition, the

participants in this study were students from eleventh grade at MA Muhammadiyah 1 Malang. Students experiencing consisted of 35 students of XII MIA and XII IIS. It was confirmed by the interview with the English teacher in the preliminary study that from 57 students there were only 5% or 10% students who did not face difficulties, but the researcher took all of the students. In addition, there were some obstacles during the research; some students were not attending.

The research subject is an individual who participates in the research study (Mc.Millan, 2015). Furthermore, research subjects are people who participate in the research study from beginning until finish. Besides, research subjects are usually used to gain depth the information. There were some students that were chosen as the interviewees in order to clarify their questionnaire. They were selected because they choose the most “yes” answered in their questionnaire than other students. It means that the students agreed about non-linguistic difficulties in speaking. Hence, the researcher needed their explanation about their agreement. In short, research participants and research subjects were employed in this study.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

Data collection covers the filtering of participants and collect data from them (Burns & Grove 2009).

#### **3.3.1 Instrument**

The research instrument is the way the researcher gets the important information. In this research, the researcher utilized questionnaire and

interview guide as the research instrument because both are the essential methods to obtain the data in qualitative research. Therefore, the researcher utilized questionnaire as the primary data and interview guide as the secondary data. Those instruments were intended to know the difficulties related to non-linguistic in speaking faced by eleventh graders at MA Muhammadiyah 1 Malang.

### **3.3.1.1 Questionnaire (Closed Questionnaire)**

In this research, the questionnaire was utilized as a primary instrument to collect the data about the students' non-linguistic difficulties in speaking. The researcher utilized closed-ended questionnaire for the purpose of making the students easy to answer the questions. Closed-ended question limits the respondent to the set of alternatives that are being offered (Foddy 2000). However, closed-ended question includes multiple choices usually yes or no, or scale questions where the choices are ranked. So, the students only choose the answer "yes", "sometimes", or "never" on the questionnaire. Besides, Creswell (2012) states that closed-ended question provides a certain response such as "Do you exercise?" and where the answers are limited yes or no. The questionnaire consisted of 20 questions related to non-linguistic difficulties problem in speaking. The researcher developed a questionnaire in English and Bahasa Indonesia to minimize misunderstanding. However, in the research finding, the researcher used English was used.

The questionnaire consisted of twenty questions. Those were adopted by some research. According to Adler and Clark (2003;231) "Questionnaire is a

data collection method in which respondents read and answers questions in a written format". Question number 1, 3, 15, and 20 were to find out the non-linguistic problems about the students' motivation to learn speaking, those questions were adopted from Journal Impact of Parent's Education on Children's Academic Performance. Those involved question about supporting by parent's and parent's ability in speaking. Furthermore, question number 4, 10, 12, and 13 were adopted from Al-Asmari (2015). Those were about the student's motivation to learn speaking skills. Moreover, question number 5, 6 and 7 involved questions about the way the teacher taught the students. Those questions were adopted from Wafa (2011). Then, question number 2, 8, and 19 were adopted from Sa'ad and Usman (2019) in Journal of Research and Method in Education from. Those were about the teacher teaching method in speaking and availability of facilities in the school. Question number 17 was adopted from Ratminingsih (2016) that was about a media that the teacher used in teaching speaking. Indeed, the whole questions were modified as needed.

#### **3.3.3.2 Interview**

In this research, the researcher employed interview guide as the secondary instrument. The researcher employed semi-structured interview, because the researcher wanted to explore more based on the interviewee's responses. Moreover, the interview guide was employed to validate the previous data. The semi-structured interview is the most common type of interview that employed in the qualitative research (Dowson, 2002). Hence, the researcher gave one question then the students answered it. Those answers

could explore more when needed. In the interview section, there were some questions related to non-linguistic problems in speaking. The first question covered about whether or not they had difficulties in speaking related to non-linguistic. When they had difficulties in speaking, the next question was about what the difficulties were. The audio recorder was utilized to record the answer of the participants during the interview. The participants in the interview section were 5 interviewees. They were chosen for several reasons such as, they had a high score in the result of the questionnaire, they mostly chose “yes” in the questionnaire. It means that they felt difficulties in speaking related to non-linguistic aspects. Each participant was interviewed approximately 17 minutes. In addition, the interview section was conducted using Indonesian in order to make the students understand. However, it was written in English in the report. This activity was conducted until the researcher got the detail information from the research subject in order to answer the research problem that was determined. Furthermore, the interview guide provided detail personal information while the researcher could ask the specific questions in order to get the needed information or data (Fraenkel and Wallen, 2009).

The interview is an extendable conversation between two people or more of which purpose is having in-depth information about a certain topic (Schostak, 2006). There are three types of the interview guide such as, structured interview, unstructured interview, and semi-structured interview. Structured interview is the researcher includes the answer to the interview,

such as 'yes or no' response and develops the questions before conducting the interview. Unstructured interview is when the researcher gives the question spontaneously and the time is not limited or long period. The semi-structured interview is the more flexible version and the researcher has the question guideline. Furthermore, they can explore more when it is needed.

### **3.3.2 The Procedures**

The procedures of data collection are the steps that are followed by the researcher in collecting data. The procedures for collecting the data are:

- a. The questionnaire about non-linguistic problems in speaking was distributed to all students in grade eleventh at MA Muhammadiyah 1 Malang who faced difficulties in speaking.
- b. The results of the questionnaire were collected
- c. Semi-structured interview about non-linguistic difficulties in speaking was conducted to the students who got the most problem in speaking in order to validate the data.
- d. Interview was recorded
- e. The result of the questionnaire were combined

### **3.4 The Data Analysis**

According to Cohen et al (2007;461) "Qualitative data analysis is described as the process of research participant's views and opinions of situations, categories, regular similarities corresponding patterns and themes".

The procedures of analyzing the data are described as follows:

- The results of the questionnaire were tabulated in the form of percentage from highest to lowest.
- The results of the interview were transcribed.
- Unimportant data were reduced
- The result of the questionnaire and interview were combined
- Conclusion was drawn.

